## PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

ABERT PROVES A VALUABLE WITNESS. BALF A DOZEN LOBBYISTS, AN EX-CABINET OFFICER, TWO NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS, TWO OF-FICERS OF THE HOUSE, TWO EDITORS AND OTH-ERS THE RECIPIENT OF THE COMPANY'S BOUNTY \$25,000 SAID TO HAVE BEEN PAID TO COL J. W. FORNEY-THE EXPLANATIONS OF WITNESSES -SOME CURIOUS STATEMENTS-MORE EXAMINA-

TIONS TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The Ways and Means Committee, in the Pacific Mail investigation to-day. succeeded in obtaining something tangible. It was established heretofore that money by the thousands and hundreds of thousands had been cast about as freely as Autumn leaves, but only large amounts could be traced. A noted lobbyist and ex-officer of the House had received \$115,000, but his presence sould not be secured, and so the Committee could not leern what had become of the money. An ex-Congressman, but a member of the present and of the next Congress, received \$275,000; but according to this testimony, which has looked suspicious

From the start all except about \$60,000 of the amount was returned to the Company's agents. Just \$50,000 of the remainder was paid into the hands of a man now dead, and so all track of that was lost, Mr. Irwin received \$100,000, but he refused to testify. Another hundred and more was placed in the hands of an obscure lawyer of Marynd to disburse. Until to-day the Committee was unable to account for any of the minor sums, but the prospect is brightening, and if the "leads" now being worked are followed closely, the facts in the whole disgraceful transaction cannot remain long

It has previously been shown that Charles Abert, one of the counsel for Mr. Irwin and for a long time connected with the Pacific Mail Company, disbursed over \$100,000 at the direction of Mr. Irwin, on a list that was given him for that purpose. Mr. Abert refused to tell to whom he paid the money, but after a time, upon taking cousel and studying the subject closely, he decided to answer if compelled to do so by the House. Papers showing his contempt were therefore presented to the House to-day, and after little delay and no opposition the House decided that the witness was bound to tell to whom he paid the money and who identified the persons receiving it. He was at once taken back to the Committee-room, whence he was followed by a very animated crowd, as it had become known about the House that his developments would be peculiarly lively. He read a very long treatise on the duties and confidences of lawyers, which, although no doubt good in ethics and sound in principle, was neither entertaining nor relevant. He also read an opinion by Reverdy Johnson, and then proceeded to open his budget, the contents of which were sufficiently novel. In it he had half a dozen lobbyists, some of them of the highest standing in their profession; an ex-Cabinet officer, one or two newspaper correspondents, two officers of the House, an editor or two, and an assortment of ordinary "bummers' and "strikers." The production of the names and the amounts was received with sensational interest by the Committee and the auditors. Mr. Abert had taken good care to make notes of all the circumstances attending the payment by him of the Company's money, and his statement as to day and amount was unquestionably accurate and wholly eatisfactory to the Committee. The amount disbursed by him was \$150,000, and the balance he returned to Mr. Irwin. The sums he disbursed at the direction of Mr. Irwin were as follows:

nence who pecketed the unclean lucre. As to Mr. who received the largest of the fees disbursed by Mr. Abert, he cleared himself from all complicity in the transaction, except a knowledge of it. He promptly sought the witness stand, and acknowledged that he received the money as stated by Abert, but said he was simply the bearer of it from the hands of one man to those of another. He said he was simply sent for the money by Col. John W. Forney, into whose hands he delivered it on the same day of its receipt. He did not receive a dollar bimself from either Col. Forney or Mr. Abert, and his whole connection with and knowledge of the subject was as a messenger. Mr. Shaw, upon being examined, said his money was received for services, etc., carrying the inference that it was the result of stock operations. He was in favor of subsidies of all kinds, and the way in which he carned his tremendous fee was by supplying information to the company in New-York and Irwin in this city during the pendency of this bill in Congress. By a strange circumstance his fee was larger by \$5,900 than was Mr. Schumaker's, who disbursed over a quarter million of dollars and served the company as a lawyer for more than a year. It was also larger than Mr. Parson's by \$1,500, although the latter was a lawyer, and drew up elaborate and exhaustive statistic tables and documents, and larger by twothirds than the ex-Postmaster-General's. The cross examination of Mr. Shaw was very slight. Mr. Averill on the stand defended the receipt by him of 50,000, and said he paid no part of it to anybody. and thinks he earned it. His part of the services were to watch the agents of those who were trying to defeat the subsidy. The two strangest witnesses were Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hersey, the doorkeepers. The former has enjoyed an excellent character, and was respected and liked by all. He would have been the last man who would ordinarily be chosen for the work of a lobbyist. He testified that he did nothing more than he would have done for anyand that the amount he received was an unexpected gratuity from Mr. Irwin. General sympathy is expressed in his behalf, but nobody expects that he will be retained in his present position. Mr. Hersey is a one-armed soldier who has been in the House for over ten years, his position being a subordinate one. His testimony was similar to that of Boyds. He had watched the enemies of the subsidy and had reported their movements to Mr. Irwin and his friends. He said he had kept all the money himself and had divided it with nobody. This statement, it is proper to say, is not believed by a single member of the Committee. Col. Irwin was too smart a business man to waste \$11,000 fees on a doorkeepers merely for doing the work of a detective for a month or two. It is probable that both Boyd and Hersey will be closely cross-examined at a future meeting.

Col. Piatt of The Capital has not yet been summoned, but the statement is made by Irwin's consent that the \$5,000 paid him was simply a loan paid back long since, a statement that will be judged by the Committee. Sam. Ward, in conversation, says he received of the \$7,500 an equal half, and he has no doubt he spent it at Welcker's. He goes before the Committee, he says, very cheerfully. Nearly all of the witnesses not yet examined have been summoned for to-morrow. The Committee, excepting during a short recess, was in continuous session from 10:30 to 4 o'clock to-day. Previous to the testimony of Abert, Lyman Elmore gave his version of the facts as to the payment by Representa-tive Schumaker of \$50,000 to a Gen. Smith. Elmore did not succeed very well in impressing the Committee with the logic of his story. They did not seem to understand how a man, parsicularly a business man and lawyer like Elmore,

could identify another whom he didn't know, to such an extent that \$50,000 was paid on his recogni tion. Elmore said be had some doubt that the man was Gen. Morgan L. Smith, for the reason that the latter, who was a very liberal man, would have divided; but the other man did not offer to do so, although Elmore told him that "\$50,090 was too much money for one man to carry off," Elmore himself, according to his own statement, was not employed by the Pacific Mail Company, and never received a dollar from it.

THE AMOUNT CREDITED TO DONN PLATT MERELY A LOAN, AFTERWARD REPAID-EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL EMPLOYED CONTINUALLY SINCE THE SESSION OF 1869-70. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Mr. Irwin, in explanation of the testimony taken by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, says that Donn Piatt was not employed by him to work for the subsidy, as he was oppoted to it from the beginning. The money transaction to which Abert testified, Irwin says, was an entirely private transaction between personal friends. He has no doubt that Col. Piatt will find among his papers either a canceled check with which he repaid the loan in July, 1872, or else the canceled note for the amount. If not, Mr. Irwin himself thinks that he has in San Francisco some nemorandum of the return of the money. In regard to the payments to Hersey and Boyd, Assisten: Doorkeepers, he had entirely forgotten about them when he testified that he did not pay any money to any officer or member of the XLIId Congress who was an officer or member of this Congress. Still he thinks that answer quite correct, for technically neither of these gentlemen is an officer of the House. Neither was employed by him to work for the subsidy, or paid by him for work for the subsidy. He says he requested them to watch the movements of the lobby sent here to work against the subsidy, and also the other steamship men who were trying to saddle his bill with their schemes, and report to him. After the bill passed, he ordered Abert to make them each a handsome present, indicating the amount. Mr. Irwin says that some comment having been made upon the discrepancy between the compensation of Mr. Averill and that of Gov. Randall, under whom Mr. Averill worked, it is proper for him to say that Gov. Randall had previously received a large proportion of his compensation, as well as payment for his expenses, and that in fact Gov. Randall had been employed in regard

CONGRESSMEN STORM AND PAREER TESTIFY THAT THEY WERE NOT DIRECTLY APPROACHED-LYMAN ELMORE, AT WHOSE OFFICE SCHUMAKER PAID GEN. SMITH, TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE-DOUBTS AS TO WHICH GEN. SMITH THIS WAS.

to this business continuously since the session of

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Ways and Means Committee continued the Pacific Mail investigation to day. John B. Sterm, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, appeared and testified that Congressman Ran dall was mistaken in understanding him to say that he had been approached to influence his vote on the sub-Witness was told about two years ago by Congressman taken on the subsidy amendment, and he was coming down stairs in the Capitol, a total stranger offered to

Mr. Parker remarked to witness that he ought to have knocked the scoundrel down the stairs; witness voted

Lyman Elmore of Brooklyn testified-Is an attorneyat-law; has an office in William-st., New-York, but is in Washington about half of each year attending to business for ratiroad companies and other clients before the departments: has never done any business for the Pacific Mail Company: was never employed by or re-Mail subsidy or any other.

The witness then, in response to questions, described

his connection with the payment of the \$50,000 in his effice by Mr. Schumaker to Gen. Smith. Witness while in Washington in May, 1872, was introduced by some person, whom he does not now remember, to a General Smith, and met the latter occasionally, so that he had merely a casual sequalatance with him. One day Smith stopped him on the sirect and asked him if he knew the New-York attorney of the Pacific Mail Company? Witness replied he did not know who was the Company? New-York, Smith said they are going to pay ne some money, will you identify me! Witness passed on and thought no more of the matter till torse or four days afterward when John G. Schumaker called at his office and said he had a check for \$60,000 which the Pacific Mail Company had directed him to hand to Elmore, or to some one Elmore would indicate. Witness replied he mast be mistaken, but then remembered and told Schumaker what this Gen. Smith had said a few days previously, whereupon Schumaker said, "That's the man," and exhibited the \$50,000 check. Witness remarked, "You are not going to make payment in a check, are you!" Schumaker ben went out to get it eashed. Soon afterward Gen. Smith came in, and asked permission to wait in the office till Schumaker should appear, which he did in about two hours, whereupon E more said to Schumaker, "This is the Gon. Smith who says you are to pay him some mone?,"

Mr Schumaker then handed to Gen. Smith a reli of duced by some person, whom he does not now remem-

E more san to Schumaker, I as to the who says you are to pay him some monory."

Mr. Schumaker then handed to Gen. Smith a reli of bills, and left the office. Witness remarked jocularly to Gen. Smith, "Isn't that too much for one man to carry off?" and Gen. Smith replied in the same vein, "I can't divide. I have to pay this out." Witness icarned nothing more about the transaction, and left Washington a few days afterward.

few days afterward.

The Jollowing Winter he was introduced by either Gen. Ingersoil or Congressman Councr of Texas to Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and as no bore some resemblance to the Smith above referred to, witness supposed he was the same person, and remarked, "You seem to have changed your whiskers." He does not remember what reply was made. Witness, at the time the \$50,000 was paid, knew nothing whatever of Gen. Smith's initials, associations, or history; but was now sure it was not Giles E. Smith or Baidy Smith; thinks it more than likely that the person was Morgan L. Smith; had understood he was in the lobby, but on the other hand doubts whether it was Morgan L. Smith, for two reasons, first, because the latter being a very liberal man, would not probably bave made use of him and his office without offering something more than thanks; second, because when witness the year afterward became well acquainted with Morgan L. Smith, and indirectly referred to the occurrence in his office, Smith manifested no knowledge of it. Witness once remarked to him, I suppose we will both be brought into this investigation; whereat Smith expressed surprise, and said he could teil all he knew on the subject in a few minutes. days afterward.

e following Winter he was introduced by either

Witness advised Schumaker against payment by

witness advised Schumaker against payment by check, simply because he knew some people were timid about taking checks and preferred cash. He did not vouch for or ide tily Smith in the ordinary sense of the term, and was surprised that so trifting an indentification was deemed sufficient; supposes his office was made use of merely because he was known to the Pacific Midi Company as a New-Yerk lawyer.

Hosea W. Parker, Congressman from New-Hampshire, being sworn, testified that he never was approached by anybody on the ambidy question; did not remember exactly what he had said to Congressman Storm, but the latter must have misunderstood him. Witness had an indistinct recollection that when coming down the steps from the ladies' gallery, when the vote was being taken on the subsidy, he overheard some men taking at the foot of the stairway, saying something to the effect that Congressmen whe did not want to vote for the subsidy need not vote at all.

Mr. Beck—Don't you think these men were taking at you? A. Weil, that may be; I don't know.

Witness was certain he was never approached by anybody in regard to his vote; and as a matter of fact he was recorded as voting against the subsidy every time and all the way through.

Chas. Abert reappeared and informed the Committee that he still declined to answer until compelled to by order of the House: The Committee adjourned.

RECIPIENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL MONEY.

A LIST INCLUDING SEVERAL NEWSPAPER MEN-THE NAMES OF THOSE TO BE PAID PURNISHED BY IRWIN-COLONEL FORNEY GETS \$25,000, W. B. SHAW \$15,000, ETC .-LARGE SUMS TO DOORKEEPERS AND MESSENGERS-HOW STOCK BROKERS GOT THEIR INFORMATION ABOUT SUR

Washington, Jan, 11 .- The Committee on Ways and Means met this afternoon, directly after the order of the House, and examined Charles Abert.

Chairman asked "to whom did you distribute the \$106,500 belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company according to the directions of Irwin ?' Mr. Abert read a preliminary statement explanatory of his position, saying he found no reasons to prevent him from answering, as he was an agent or steward, and acted according to Irwin's directions. If any money had been paid improperly, it had been without directions from him. Reverdy Johnson gave him another opinion on Saturday, after a further explanation, to the effect that he (Abert) acted in a meroly financial character, and not as counsel, and therefore he could answer the question as to whom he paid the money.

The following is the list of payments made by Mr. Abert, as stated by himself :

R. C. PARSONS.
H. G. FAUT.
A. W. BANDALL.

J. McFARLAND	25,000
W. B. SHAW	15,000
A. B. CORWINE	3,100
J. G. BERRITT & SAMUEL WARD	7,000
J. G. BERRITT & SAMUEL WARD	9,000
0. 0. AVERILL	11.000
JOHN H. HERSEY	1,540
I M MORRIS	5,600
DONN PLATT	0.733333
CHARLES H. SHERILL	500
WILLIAM MORAN	200
CHARLES ABERT	7,000
CHITTENDEN	5,006
CHITTENDEN	2,500
J. G. BERRETT	5.00
CORMICK	5.000
INGRAM	50,00
JOHN BOND	4,504

dates of March 6 and Sept. 6, 1872; the witness having been interrogated concerning the persons above-mentioned; said he did not know McFarland; Shaw, however, was known to the Committee [Laughter]; he only knew him by reputation as ; newspaper correspondent; he did not know Corwine; Morris, now deceased, was connected with The Daily Chronicle, and published articles favoring the subsidy in his paper; he did know J. G. Berrett many years; he had also known Sam Ward Kersey was an assistant doorkeeper or messenger of the House of Representatives. He did not know Averill. Donn Pratt is an editor here. John Boyd is an assistant doorkeeper of th House of Representatives, and witness was introduced to his by Kersey. Chittenden, he believes, was a lawyer. He coulwith Ward in these transactions. Moran was correspondent for with ward in these transactions.

newspaper and rendered newspaper service for the money he received. Witness received no money from the Company, but from frwin. He took a receipt for the sums he paid. Irwin

The witness thought the McFarland to whom he gave the \$25,000 was a larger sized man than this gentleman [laughter]. McFariand was then sworn. He stated his business to be a newspaper correspondent; Abert paid him \$25,000, which he to receive it from him; witness received no portion of the money; never heard the Col. state what he did with it; wit

J. B. G. Kennedy testified to the fact that he identified Mr. Schumaker to Riggs's Bank so that he might draw \$50,0.0, the sum which was handed to Morgan L. Smith.

John Boyd, assistant door-keeper, having been sworn, was asked what services he rendered Irwin that he should be the recipient of the money. Witness replied that Irwin wanted some pamphicits and papers to reach the hands of certain memand asked them to deliver them. Cot. Bee came to witness and said no subsidy should pass Congress; therefore Irwin wanted to see that his friends were in the House, and witness thought that he did so; Irwin never promised to give him money pending the bill in the House; there was no arrangement between him and witness, and the latter never mentioned money to Irwin. The money was a gratuity; witness did not solicit any member of Congress to vote for the bill; never asked the support of any members; was in the habit of distributing documents; retained the money received; Irwin was in the habit of cining members out; this occurred every day with persons having business with the House. Witness repeated that the money was a gratuity, did not expect to receive money from any sody; was in the habit of receiving such large gratuities; he had received in amonymous letters various

witness could communicate with Mr. Irwin, whom he knew as a cierk in the War Irepartment. Witness accordingly called on Mr. Irwin, who said, "All right, keep me posted as well as you did when I was in New York, and I will see you compen-sated."

witness frequently communicated with Mr. Irwin, and told him all he knew. Somebody told nim to go to Mr. Abert, who paid him the \$15,800. He asked no questions. With this mnney he paid his debts and losses on stocks in other directions. He had lost outside on his own hook; no soun was ageed upon before hand; witness gave Abert a receipt for the whole amount; did not pay a delian to any member or officer of the House; there was no arrangement that he should disburse the money; he had never carried stocks for any member; he was never asked to influence members; he had however asked members how they thought the thing was going, because the facts were interesting to himself; he had asked men of prominence, how does it look? as an original principle he was in favor of a subsidies, as he might make purchases and realize a good deal of money; he gave to parties micrested in procuring the studied what they regarded as very important information. The witness, after relating that there was a large bear movement, headed by loanled Drew, was asked whether he knew of the payment of any money to influence any member or officer of the House, to which question he replied: Not a dollar; be further replied that he obtained information from the Committees of both Houses; the general current was running in the direction of subsidy and he kept his friends well posted. Witness was asked whether that was the practice with his profession, when he replied that he did not know, but he had been doing it for twelve years with Clews & Co., was paid him in money or by carrying stock for him. He would be about you have the head been doing it for twelve years with Clews & Co., was paid him in money or by carrying stock for him. He would be the considered the information worth all he considered the information worth all he considered that he did not labor with any member to procure the subsidy. Witness frequently communicated with Mr. Irwin, and told

The Committee adjourned til to-morrow morning.

The Committee adjourned til to-morrow morning.

The money paid Don Piatt, as sworn to by Charles Abert, Irwin says had nothing whatever to do with the Pacific Mail subsidy; that Piatt fought the subsidy from first to last in person and in his paper, but he and Irwin were old friends, and after the subsidy was granted, he lent Piatt the money (\$5,000) which he has since been repaid. The letter from Irwin stating these facts, dated December 23, 1874, regrets that in sending the money to Piatt, through Charles Abert, and putting his friend in this awkward connection, as the transaction had no reference in this awkward connection, as the transaction had no reference

MR. ABERT BEFORE THE HOUSE. PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCERNING THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION -CHARLES ABERT OFFERS TO TESTIFY BE-FORE THE COMMITTEE IF ORDERED BY THE

HOUSE. In the House, Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) presented the case of another recusant witness in the Pacific Mail investigation, Charles Abert, who declined to answer certain questions on the plea of privileged communication between attorney and cilent. He offered resolutions for the arrest of Mr. Abert, and bringing

him to the bar of the House for contempt. The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Abert was al most immediately brought into the House in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the Speaker asked bim whether he was ready to answer the questions of the

who there is a state of the course which the course which is a state of the course which is a state of the course which is contempt. I simply desired that as to the question which I heritated to answer, and healtated solely in consequent of the position in whom my clean has placed which I hertaked to answer, and healtated solely in con-sequence of the position in whom my client has placed me. I might have the order of the House. On receiving an order of the House that I shall answer the questions I am ready to answer."

I am ready to answer."

The following was then put to Mr. Abert by the Breaker: "Will you State to the Committee the names of the persons to whom you distributed \$105,500 of the money belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamsing Company at the direction of Mr. Irwin; also the name of the person who introduced these persons to you?"

Mr. Abert—I will on being so ordered by the House.

Mr. Abert was then taken before the Committee on Ways and Means.

For an account of new developments in Pacific Mail mas

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11 .- A boiler in Tipton's Baltimore Chromo Works, corner of Block and Point-sts., in this city, exploded this afternoon, killing Wm. Lucas, a colored employé, and causing damage to the extent of \$10,000. The business of the Works will be continued

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY, AT HUDVUTS, 218 BROADWAY.

PROMINENT ARRIVALA.

B indsor Hotel—Ex-Licut.-Gov. Allen C. Bench of Watertown, N. I.; Soheitor John A. Bollen of the Nery Department, and the Hou. Isaac N. Arandi of Chicago... Exercit House—Col. W. B. Bock, U. S. Arany... rylin Jeruse Hotel—Hence P. Haven of Sew. London, Control Hotel—Hency P. Haven of Sew. London, Coan... Grand Central Hotel—Hency P. Haven of Sew. London, Coan... Grand Central Hotel—Ungusuman-tect William W. Warren of Massachuse Its... St. Denis Hotel—The R. v. John P. W. Ware of Boston... Marievant House—Julge Robert Cochran of Waite Pinits, N. Y. ... As or House—Postmaster W. Is, Bart of Boston. PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The steamship Bolivia arrived from Glasgow yesterday with 20 steerage passengers, and the City of Autwerp from Liverpool with 163. Total, 123. The Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford will read a

paper entitled "Ex oriente Lax" before the Woman's Social Education Society to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. at Principton Hali.

looking over his books. After doing so, he made a statement offering a settlement at 25 ceuts on the doilar.

Long Island City. -Supervisor Droll has appealed to the State Assessors on account of the grossly unjust equalization of the State and county tax imposed upon the city by the Board of Sapervisors .... The contract for the construction of the bridge across Newtown Creek, for the Grand-st. ex: ension, has been awarded to the King Iron Bridge Company. The work upon the extension of the street is rapidly advancing ... In consequence of the great suffering of the poor, the Board of Health has authorized the Sanitary In-spector to direct the Overseer of the Poor to give imme-intercelled to the many starying families in the city. Should the Overseer refuse, the Inspector will take the

responsibility. STATEN ISLAND.

RICHMOND.-The Board of Supervisors have extended and limited the time in which the Town Collectors in Richmond County shall make their returns to the County Treasurer to March 1 ... The proprietors of the large breweries about Staten Island have been en-

the large breweries about Staten Island have been engaged during the past two weeks almost incessantly, night and day, with large gangs of laborers, and horses, and carte, is cutting and storing lee from the various ponds. They hope to get their full supply without shipping any portion of it from Maine. They will thus distribute on Staten Island, for labor and ice, about \$70,000.

TOMPKINSVILLE—The Richmond County Democratic General Commutee will meet on the evening of the 18th inst., at Adams's Hotel. The principal matter for consideration is the nomination of candidates for county officers and Supervisors.

NEW, RICHITON — A night school was opened last even.

NEW-BRIGHTON .- A night school was opened last evening, in District School-noise No. 3, by order of the School Trustees of the town of Castleton. It will be open from to 9:30 o'clock.

HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—There were only 40 deaths in this township during the year just closed, of whom five were colored persons. Of the remaining 35, eight were infants and 27 adults. Four of the latter were the results of accidents, and 12 of hereditary disease....Mr. Benjamin Badeau has been reappointed Postmaster for Senjamin Eadeau has over respionted Postmaster for four years...Mr. Walter F. Davids has been appointed Receiver of Taxes in the place of Theodora Ruas, the new County Register, resigned....Tac Board of Education are preparing to enforce the provisions of the Compulsory Education law. Tacy are advised by one of the Supreme Court Judges to adopt the same rules and regulations which have been adopted by the several Boards of Education of Putnam County.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY .- William Clark, Archibald Eikins, William Ailen, Lewis Ruffell, and John Corrigan were arraigned before Justice Keese in the First District Police Court, Jersey City, yesterday, charged with burgiary and receiving stolen goods. Ciark, who claims to be 16 years of age, says the robberies were all committed in daylight, in order to come under the law of minors and escape the penalty for burglary, which must be a robbery at night. He confessed to burglaries during the last two months at Adolph Kirsten's dry goods store, D. F. Smith & Bros. hardware store, W. H. Satton's shoe store, Turner & Binnell's grocery store, Wood Bros. hardware store, Lawis McGill's carpentershop time, Post Bros. billard rooms, and two visits to Chas. L. Kelmel's barber-shop. Clark is about 29 years of sye and was born at Elizabethport. Both of his parents are dead, and he has been leading a variational life for some time. He was committed to the County Jail for trial. E kins is a half-starved boy, 16 years of age, and was used for putting through fan-ingnits and panels. He was born in Ireland. His parents live in New-Brunswick, and have had nothing to do with him since he was 12 years of age. He served a term in the Brookiyn House of Refuge for petty larceny a short time ago, and went to Jersey City to form a combination with Clark, because he could not make a living in Brookiyn were the police knew bim. He contessed to having participated in the robberies at four of the stores. They made their headquarters in Isaac Houston's stable, on First et, moeting or sleeping there every night. He was committed for trial. Alien is a plumber, 21 years of age, and confessed that he knew when and where the robberies were committed; he frequently slept at the stable, and saw them start out on expeditions and return with plunder. He also loaned them such of his tools as they needed. Other tools were minors and escape the penalty for burglary, which must

He threatened to expose them several times in order to force them into dividing the body. He was committed as an accessory before and after the fact. Lewis Ruffell, a married man, aged 23 years, admitted that he took a care of surgical instruments from Eikins and tried to sell them in New-York. He lived in the upper part of the house in the basement of which the plunder was nidden. He proved his ignorance of their occupation, and his own good character, and was discharged. John Corrigan, a succens ker, bought a pair of boots, stolen from Sutton's store, for \$1.50. He also succeeded in cleaning his character and was discharged. Justice Keese announced that this matter would be taken before the Grand Jury, as tuleves were enabled to dispose of their plunder too easly. He slinded particularly to Justice Pred Payne, a pawnbroker, who allowed Clark to pledge some of the goods stolen from Smith's hardware store after being informed by Delective Howard that such goods were stolen.... The case of the Rev. Cytus W. Oliver against Emma Coward and Mary Koll, for disturbing the worshipers at the African M. E. Zon Church, came up before Justice Allen yesterialy. The cosmes for the girls plead non cult contender and pold the costs, Mr. Oliver giving his assent... William Smith, an intelligent and apparently respectable man, was sent to the workhouse yesternay by Justice Keese, at his own request, under the Vagrant act. He said he had so money, could not obtain employment, and was starving... A. R. Vander-yeer, R. A. Tronx and Henry Enown, were arrested and

the New Phebe A. Hamford will read may restrict from Liverson's trib for closely, and a super estitled. Ex errores Lev's video does, by a financial may be a super control for the property of the compared to the property levely at a financial may be a super control for the property levely at the control of the control of the werking of the compared to the vertical of the werking of the compared to the the control of the contro

refusing to deliver up the books or even allow the experts to overlook in perts to look through them. At the meeting vesterday inly a half in humber and a third in amount of the creditors decided to press the case, and gave instructions to their counsel, sir. Win. Landsley, to that effect.

BROOKLYN.

In the recent British Chess Association Problem Tourney, open to all the world, which has just been decided, the fifth prize was carried off by J. M. Brown of Brooklyn. Only two prizes, the third and fourth, were won by Englishmen, and the hunth and last by H. Frei Schmidt of Honoluiu.

LONG ISLAND been removed from his nome to St. Mary's Hospital for treatment. ... Martin Schick to arded in Conrad Starm's salton at No. 30 Washington-st., and had a fight with the proprietor at an early hour yesterday morning. Hawen out on the sliewalk and threw an empty beer keg tanough the show window. Recorder Bohnstedt seatened him to 20 days in the Councy Jail under the disorderly act.

ELEABERH —On Sanday evening the Presbyterian Charches of this city, according to their yearly custom, meet to celebra e together the solemn sacrament of the Lird's Supper. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, a large congregation of communicants and others assembled on the occasion. Police Headquarters was crowded on Saturday atternoon, the occasion being the calling of the first case to be tried by a jury of an aliegal violation of the Sanday observance ordinance. The case was that of the City Treasurer against Simon Arnold, proprietor of Arnola's National Hail. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty... The two weeks' vacation of the employe's of the Singer Sewing Machino Company expired yesterday, and they reported for work. Haif the number of men, about 1,500, were set to work, and the balance were aiscanged, the Company having contracted for a portlon of their work... Yesterday afternoon a man was struck by a locomotive on the Newark and Elizabeth branch of time Central Rhiroad, near this place. The train was stopped, and the eugineer expected to find the man probably killed, but was surprised to find him uninjuct out very angry. ELIZABETH -On Sunday evening the Presbyterian ned but very angry.

LONG BRANCH.-Mrs. Edward Wardell, an eld resi LONG BRANCH.—Mirs. Edward Wardell, an old resistent and weit known boarding-tones keeper of this place, left her home on Friday morning, Jan. 8, for the rurpose of doing some marketing, and has not returned since. A woman, thought to be Mrs. Wardell, with a dark blue vait covering her face, and wearing a water-proof close, got on the train that day at Branchport Station and purchased a tacket of the conductor for Painatelping, but upon reaching Whiting's Station, on the New Jersey Southern Rairond, she left the train and man up to been heard from since. Sue is supposed to and has not been heard from since. She is supposed to be deranged, and to have wandered off into the woods in that vicinity. Search has been made, but thus far Without Prault.

Union Hill.—A company has been formed to lay our a large centricity to the north-western portion of the county that will be accessible to Newark and other surrounding towns. A number of surveyors were at work yesterday examining the proposed site... An attempt will be made this Winter to induce the Legislature to consolurate the Town of Union, Union Township, and West Hoboken with Jersey City.

BAYONNE.—A gaug of river thieves visited Ansart's store in neigen Point on Friday night, and stole \$200 worth of goods. The Post-Office in the store was also robood of \$42 worth of postage stamps.

THE MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF ELECTION FRAUDS-SHERIFF CROSSY AGAIN EXAMINED-HIS SUMMONS FOR POSSE ADVISED BY GOV. AMES.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 11 .- When the Committee met this merning, the Contrman, Mr. Conger, announced that the Committee would close its sittings in Vicks burg on Wednesday at 1 o'clock

Goorge Walton (colored) teetified that preceding the August election be was Register; that armed men patrolled the streets; men came to the Third Ward registration place with arms; some colored men told him they were afraid to register.

Catherine Wiggins testified that her house in the city had been broken open by men searching for guns; they took \$24 just received as pension money. George Stith (colored), Justice of the Peace, testified

that Cook, Toles, and Shepperd were taken out and killed near Haynes Bluff; they were members of his club, and were not in the fight here; he had left there through fear. Jane Shields awore that her house was searched for

arms, and a trunk robbed of \$15, and her life threat ened.

Stephen Cox (colored) testified that he was judgelo election in the Second Ward; that the ballot-box was destroyed as heretofore reported, and that the original tally sheets were also destroyed, and returns made from tally-sheets kept by a spectator.
Oliver Kelley (olored) stated that his bouse was

searched for wins, and that \$75 in money was taken. Several others testified to stoniar treatment. them such of his tools as they needed. Other tools were stolen from a carpenter's shop and the hurdware stores. Several others testified to standar treatment.

Several others testified to standar treatment.

in a fight on the Jackson road and buried by her and four other women.

Hamilton Shaughter and George Jones (colored) stated that they were taken from the house of the former, near the Jackson road, on the day of the fight, together with three other negrees, and marched a short distance from the house by a party of monated men, who then shot Hamilton in the shoulder and Jones through the arm, and Jack Barlow, who was with them, was killed outright; the rest immediately ran and made their escape, but Jones was again slightly wounded in the back while

right; the rest immediately ran and made their escape, but Jones was again slightly wounded in the back while running.

Peter Crosby, colored sheriff, was examined at great length by Gen. Hariburt, and the main points of his testimony were to the effect that be mad resigned because be thought his live would be endangered by a refusal, and the second time for the same reason, and that Adjutant-General Packer so advised him, as he thought his (Packer's) live in dancer unless he (Grosby) resigned; that Col. Miller suggested his resignation in the first place, and that the Board of Supervisors accepted his resignation while he was in jail and surrounded by guarde. He stated that after he was forced to resign by the isx-cayers he went to Juckson and consulted with the Governor and other state officials, who informed him that he had the authority to san mon a posse of the county to regain his office. He had requested a friend, whom he declined to hame, to write his se-called proclamation for publication in The Paindedter, but it will written in much stronger language train he wanted, and published in hand-bills and distributed without his knowledge. When he reached here and found this out he had published an explanation. He gave Owen and Stift verbal orders to summon a posse for Monday, but at the request of prominent citizens and Gen. Packer he had tried for get horses to send couriers to countermand this, but falling to get horses he had hired dive men to go on different roads to stop the men, which they failed to do. Owen and Stith only were instructed to summon men. He then detailed his arrest and imprisonment, which they do there.

The Committee goes to Jackson on Wednesday.

JUDGE REDLE'S FAREWELL TO THE BAR

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF NEW-JERSEY MAKES A PARTING ADDRESS.

Judge Joseph D. Bedle, Governor-elect of New-Jersey, took his final leave of the Bench and Bar of Builson County, pesterday morning, preparatory to hisinauguration on the 19ta inst. The court room in Jersey City was crowded, and after dispatching the routine

the Bar present organize a meeting with Judge H. ffman

Remarks were made by Jadge Hoffman, L. B. Ransom, C. H. Winfield, Leon Abbert, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., John Linn, A. S. Cloke, Judge Wigglos, N. L. Rawe, H. R. Stott, J. R. Lippincott, R. B. Seymour, and other members of the Bar

bers of the Bar THE BROOKS-BAXTER CASE IN ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 11 .- The Supreme Court to-day decided the Brooks-Baxter case on the appeal from the Circuit Court. The decision below is over-ruied, and the suit ordered to be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The Court holds to the opinion announced in the quo warranto decision of 1873, that the courts have no jurisdiction over contests for the office of Governor.

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